Claims

What is claimed is:

1. A method of treating diabetic cardiomyopathy, the method comprising administering to a patient having or at risk of having diabetic cardiomyopathy a therapeutically effective amount of a glycogen phosphorylase inhibitor.

2. The method of claim 1 wherein the glycogen phosphorylase inhibitor is selected from 5-chloro-1H-indole-2-carboxylic acid [(1S)-((R)-hydroxy-dimethylcarbamoyl-methyl)-2-phenyl-ethyl]-amide;

5,6-dichloro-1H-indole-2-carboxylic acid {(1S)-[(R)-hydroxy-(methoxy-methyl-carbamoyl)-methyl]-2-phenyl-ethyl}-amide;

5-chloro-1H-indole-2-carboxylic acid {(1S)-[(R)-hydroxy-(methoxy-methyl-carbamoyl)-methyl]-2-phenyl-ethyl}-amide;

5-chloro-1H-indole-2-carboxylic acid ((1S)-{(R)-hydroxy-[(2-hydroxy-ethyl)-methyl-carbamoyl]-methyl}-2-phenyl-ethyl)-amide;

5-chloro-1H-indole-2-carboxylic acid [(1S)-benzyl-3-((3R,4S)-dihydroxy-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-(2R)-hydroxy-3-oxo-propyl]-amide;

5-chloro-1H-indole-2-carboxylic acid {(1S)-[(R)-hydroxy-(methyl-pyridin-2-yl-carbamoyl)-methyl]-2-phenyl-ethyl}-amide; or

5-chloro-1H-indole-2-carboxylic acid ((1S)-{(R)-hydroxy-[methyl-(2-pyridin-2-yl-ethyl)-carbamoyl]-methyl}-2-phenyl-ethyl)-amide, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or prodrug thereof, or a salt of a prodrug.

3. A method of treating diabetic cardiomyopathy, the method comprising administering to a patient having 1) diabetes and 2) cardiovascular disease, ischemic heart disease, congestive heart failure, congestive heart failure but not having coronary arteriosclerosis, hypertension, diastolic blood pressure abnormalities, microvascular diabetic complications, abnormal left ventricular function, myocardial fibrosis, abnormal cardiac function, pulmonary congestion, small vessel disease, small vessel disease without atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease or luminal narrowing, coagulopathy, cardiac contusion, or having had or at risk of having a myocardial infarction a therapeutically effective amount of a glycogen phosphorylase inhibitor.

4. A method of preventing or decreasing injury to the myocardium, the method comprising administering to a diabetic patient who is at risk of suffering myocardial ischemia and reperfusion a therapeutically effective amount of a glycogen phosphorylase inhibitor.

5. The method of claim 4 wherein the diabetic patient is at risk of suffering myocardial ischemia and reperfusion as a result of having to undergo a balloon angioplasty.

6. The method of claim 4 wherein the diabetic patient is at risk of suffering myocardial ischemia and reperfusion as a result of having to undergo bypass surgery.

7. The method of claim 4 wherein the diabetic patient is at risk of suffering myocardial ischemia and reperfusion as a result of having to undergo major non-cardiac surgery.

8. A method of preventing or delaying the onset of diabetic cardiomyopathy, the method comprising administering to a patient newly diagnosed as having diabetes a therapeutically effective amount of a glycogen phosphorylase inhibitor.

9. A method of treating diabetic cardiomyopathy, the method comprising administering to a patient having or at risk of having diabetic cardiomyopathy a therapeutically effective amount of a glycogen phosphorylase inhibitor in combination with an additional compound, the additional compound being useful to treat diabetes, cardiovascular disease, ischemic heart disease, congestive heart failure, hypertension, diastolic blood pressure abnormalities, microvascular diabetic complications, abnormal left ventricular function, myocardial fibrosis, abnormal cardiac function, pulmonary congestion, small vessel disease, coagulopathy, cardiac contusion, or myocardial infarction.

10. The method claim 9 wherein the additional compound is selected from insulin and insulin analogs; biguanides; α2-antagonists and imidazolines;

glitazones; PPAR-gamma agonists; fatty acid oxidation inhibitors; α-glucosidase inhibitors; β-agonists; phosphodiesterase inhibitors; lipid-lowering agents; antiobesity agents; vanadate, vanadium and peroxovanadium complexes; amylin antagonists; glucagon antagonists; gluconeogenesis inhibitors; somatostatin analogs and antagonists; or antilipolytic agents.

11. The method of claim 9 wherein the additional compound is selected from an aldose reductase inhibitor; a sorbitol dehydrogenase inhibitor; a glucocorticoid receptor antagonist; a NHE-1 inhibitor; or a thyromimetic.